THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, April 26, 1808. No. 1127

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be piad at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

"WHICH MIGHT APPAL THE DEVIL!"

A SKETCH OF THE TRIAL OF *EDWARD DONNELLY,*

AT Carlisle, at the November Court of Oyer and Terminer, of 1807, for the murder of his WIFE, CATHARINE DONNELLY, on the 9th of August, 1807, at Eastpensborough township, Cumberland county, and afterwards consuming her body by FIRE. To which is added, *a short Account of his Life;*

And the Opinion at large, which was given on the motion in arrest of judgment—

Just received, and for SALE at DAVID M'KEEHAN'S *Book & Stationary Store, Pittsburgh.*

Also, *His Confession*, taken at his own request, in the prison, on the 4th of February last; with a short account of his *Execution*, which took place on the 8th of February.

April 19, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON, *At the corner of Third & Market streets,*

Have received an elegant assortment of MUSLINS,

consisting of figured and plain *Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,* India Mulls, &c.

Also a quantity of SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND situate in the state of Ohio, in third range, fifth township and second section, containing six hundred and forty acres.

One tract of Land situate in Randolph county, state of Virginia, on the north east side of Cheat river, adjoining lands of Joseph Watson and others, containing one thousand acres.

In the town of New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, state of Ohio, two Lots, Nos. 10 and 11, situate on Market street, with a house and stable erected thereon, and a good well of water.

For a part of the above valuable property, produce will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, jr. in Pittsburgh.

April 18, 1808. tf.

NOTICE.

IT having been represented by Alexander Beard of Westmoreland county, Washington township, that I had sworn false at an appeal held at James M'Cutchins, to save my fine, as I was absent one of the training days, and that he had obtained the information from the officers that sat at the same. I called on said officers, and they every one denied that ever they gave such information to him or any other person for him. As I am to leave this part of the country, I have obtained an honorable discharge from my officers, and a good certificate from the Rev. Mr. Baird, my minister, and I take this method to proclaim said Beard a liar and a slanderer, and to shew what this man is capable of doing, he even posted his wife in the public papers. The above is just and true. As the small bounds of an advertisement cannot give the public a full account of this man, I must content myself with cautioning the public to guard against his lies and slanders.

DAVID M'GINNIS.

Puckety creek, April 4, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia, and for Sale, by *DAVID M'KEEHAN, Pittsburgh,*

MARSHALL'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

In 5 vols. octavo, *elegantly bound* in calf, gilt, with a *superb Portrait of the General*, and a variety of *Maps*, in an extra quarto vol.

THIS truly interesting and invaluable work, has received the unequivocal approbation of the first literary characters in Europe and America —"It has been hailed," says an English reviewer, "as an acquisition to STANDARD LITERATURE; as deserving a place by the side of Robertson's Charles V. and as unrivalled in the authenticity of its materials, by any work in the entire compass of History and Biography."

The plan of the work, which combines the biography of Washington with a history of the times in which he lived, is modelled after writers of established celebrity. A variety of authors might be quoted in support of the assertion,—let those of Robertson and Roscoe suffice; names deservedly dear to the lovers of literature.

April 11, 1808.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price single one dollar—9 dollars per dozen)

By ZADOK CRAMER, *The Sixth Edition of*

THE NAVIGATOR:

Containing directions for navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers:

With a Geographical account of the countries through which they run.

To which is added an Appendix,

Containing an account of Louisiana and of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, as traversed by Captains Clark and Lewis.

With accurate Maps of the Ohio and Mississippi.

☞ Merchants and others who may want a supply of these books, will do well to forward their orders soon; as a good part of the edition is already engaged.

Pittsburgh, April 4, 1808.

P. S. Expected daily, a large supply of *School Books.* I hope the ladies, and all good girls and boys, will not forget to fetch me all the clean linen and cotton rags they possibly can.—Save the smallest pieces, and put them in a rag bag—save them from the fire and the ash heap. It is both honorable and profitable to save rags, for our country wants them.

☞ Subscriptions received for *Mansfield's Map of the State of Ohio*, now printing in Cincinnati.

*** An elegant *Terrestrial Globe*, for sale, as above.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

March 15, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

NOTICE.

DElinquent Collectors, are requested to settle up their Duplicates without further delay, otherwise suits will be directed against them.

By order of the Commissioners.

E. DENNY, Treasurer of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, April 18, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to

JOHN M'DONALD, jr.

Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

Taken up adrift in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Bull creek, in January last, a ferry FLAT, with a few links of chain fastened to it. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away in one month from this date, or it will be sold for the expences which have accrued.

HENRY SMITH.

Negley's Mill, April 5, 1808.

FOR SALE,

TWO HOUSES, situate in Liberty street, near Fort Fayette,—one is a two story frame, the other log—well finished and convenient. They will be sold on reasonable terms, either together or separate.

To be Let, on ground rent, half the Lot, being 60 feet front on Penn street, and the usual depth back. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

MARY NEALOW.

Pittsburgh, April 2d, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK CHECKS,

Elegantly printed, on good paper.

From the American Citizen—(A Democratical paper.)

FRANCE & ENGLAND vs. THE UNITED STATES.

ON the 30th ult. the president laid before congress, confidentially, dispatches from France and England, which had been received the preceding week. These dispatches occupied the attention of the house of representatives, with closed doors, until the 1st inst. when the injunction of secrecy was taken off, and five thousand copies of the dispatches were ordered to be printed.

Private letters say that the dispatches from England, received by our government through Mr. Erskine, state that the retaliating orders of November, 1807, will be continued unless we resist the blockading decrees of the emperor of France.

From the same sources we learn that the emperor of France, having considered us at war with England from the date of her retaliating orders, had kindly sequestered our property in his dominions, which he would carefully and safely keep for us until we had come to a decision in reference to the two powers.—Napoleon, speaking through Mr. Champagny, feels for our situation, feels for the impressment of our seamen, feels for the insults which we have suffered from England, and in the softest and politest terms imaginable expresses his opinion that we cannot do less than join him in the war against the tyrant of the seas. I should suppose the land tyrant to be quite as dangerous as the tyrant of the seas, and that our true policy would be to keep, if possible, equally aloof from the quarrels of both.—Above all let us not, like the victims of the serpent, suffer ourselves to be charmed into inevitable destruction.

Since writing the above I received Mr. Champagny's note to gen. Armstrong.

The aspect of this letter is so terrible that he who is not half consumed by hatred to England, and half corrupted by French seduction, cannot look at it without feeling a raging indignation—"That it should come to this!"—But twenty-five years an independent nation, and called upon, with the oily tongue of the Devil, to surrender our sovereignty and independence to the GREAT TYRANT, and become what Naples, what the Italian States, what Holland, Swisserland, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Prussia, and all the European continental nations, but Russia, are—*the slaves of France.* What, tell us that we are abused by England and under that pretext rob us of our freedom? If this insult be not flung back at the teeth of the tyrant, then are we base and contemptible, and shall richly merit the very yoke he is preparing for us. Yes, we know that we are wronged by England, and without the insolent and degrading interference of the tyrant, we will ourselves redress our own wrongs. But has not the same preliminary language been held out to those numerous nations which French intrigue and GOLD has first corrupted and French force has subsequently subdued? What said JUNOT in his proclamation on entering the city of Lisbon?

"*Inhabitants of Lisbon,*

"My army is about to enter your walls—We have *come to save your harbour and your prince from the influence of England.*

"This prince, so respectable for his virtues, has allowed himself to be biassed by the advice of evil men that encompass him, and has gone to throw himself into the arms of his enemies.

"They have made him fear for his personal safety: *to his subjects he has no regard*, and your interests have been sacrificed to the cowardice of a few courtiers.

"Men of Lisbon, be at rest in your houses, stand in no fear either of my army or of me. We are terrible only to our enemies and the enemies of virtue.

"The Great Napoleon, my master, sends me to protect you: I will protect you.

JUNOT."

With this pallaver—this never-ending and never-failing syren of French destruction, Mons. Junot, a principal butcher of the "Great Napoleon," enters the city of Lisbon to save its poor inhabitants from the "influence of England," and to protect them; "and I will protect you."

Now for his protection.

Having entered Lisbon to protect the inhabitants, he issues the following bulletins.

"Dec. 8. The use of arms, except by the French military, is this day prohibited under severe penalties. The inhabitants shall make a declaration of English property under the penalty of paying ten times the amount; and suffer besides *corporal punishment.*

"Dec. 12. Tavern keepers and sellers of wines and spirits are ordered to close their doors at 7 o'clock.

"Dec. 13.—The inhabitants are prohibited meeting together under penalty of suffering death."

This is admirable protection. "The Great Napoleon, my master, sends me to protect you: I will protect you."

Junot immediately strips them of their property.

Shuts up taverns at seven.

Prohibits the Inhabitants from meeting together under pain of death.

This is energy!

Champagny's note to General Armstrong is incipient. Let us but crouch, and by crouching, invite the approaches of the tygers, and a second edition of Junot's proclamation would shortly be addressed:

"*Inhabitants of the United States!*

"My army is about to enter your country—we come to save you from England" &c.

"The Great Napoleon, my master, sends me to protect you: I will protect you."

But without coming here to protect our *persons*, the Great Napoleon, in *his way*, is protecting our *property* within his immense dominions. Declaring war for us against England, having in his opinion no right to declare war ourselves, his majesty has "ordered that American vessels, &c. should *remain sequestered.*"

"War, says this horrific note, exists then in fact between England and the United States; and his majesty considers it as declared from the day on which England published her decrees." [November.]

Is this then the *first* time that his majesty's consideration has been mentioned to Gen. Armstrong?

Shall we suffer the Great Napoleon thus to declare war for us?

But if, allowing if we are degenerate enough to admit Bonaparte to declare war for us, the orders of England are in themselves just cause of war, is not the decree of France, which *one year after it was passed* brought those orders into the world, also just cause of war?

We are now to determine whether we will maintain our freedom and independence.

Without yielding either to French blandishments or French force, we should at every hazard honorably and satisfactorily settle our affairs with England, or not settle them at all; and without surrendering an iota of our rights to England, we should with moderation and digdity resent this most insolent attempt on the part of France to subdue us.

At The Pittsburgh Gazette.
St
just
TUESDAY, April 26, 1808.

C MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Graham, WILLIAM WOODS, Esquire, Sheriff of Allegheny county, to Miss HANNAH SKILES.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, was held in Union Town, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run for Governor at the next election. After a deliberate consideration of the pretensions of the different candidates, it was unanimously resolved, that JAMES ROSS should be supported for that office, and that the meeting would use every honorable exertion to ensure his sucess.

A committee of correspondence was appointed, and other arrangements made to carry the above resolution into effect.

It is with pleasure we mention, (and it is certainly honorable to the man) that Charles Porter, one of the 38 constitutional members of the legislature who had nominated Mr. Spayd as a candidate for the governmental chair, has written to his friends in Lancaster, informing them, that on his return home, he finds the people will not support Mr. Spayd, and recommends that he should decline in favor of Mr. Ross.

CHESTER COUNTY MEETING.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the Friends of the Constitution, held agreeably to public notice, at the sign of General Washington, in the borough of West Chester, in the county of Chester, on the 8th day of April, 1808—

Dr. Francis Gardner was appointed chairman, and John Menough, secretary.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the present situation of our affairs is important and alarming—our nation insulted and abused by the belligerent powers of Europe—embarassed by embargo and non-importation laws, and probably if not inevitably on the eve of a war : In such a situation it becomes no less our interest than our duty to scrutinize the conduct of the men and the measures by which we have been led into this critical situation, and to be more than usually careful in selecting for the different elective offices such characters as we may think competent to rule the destinies of our country in trying times.

2. Resolved, that this meeting, impressed with the foregoing sentiments, consider the electoral ticket said to have been agreed upon by 38 Constitutional members of the legislature of this state at Lancaster, on the twenty third ultimo, as an improper selection, made in our opinions without a proper attention to the best interests of the country, but avowedly to promote the election of particular candidates heretofore nominated (a nomination too, which this meeting are by no means prepared to approve of) we therefore cannot consider ourselves bound to support the said Electoral Ticket.

3. Resolved, That we also consider the nomination of John Sqayd for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, as an improper and unauthorised act of the said meeting, completely calculated to defeat the wishes of a large majority of the friends of the constitution throughout the state—We therefore wholly dissent from the said nomination.

4. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, capacity and patriotism of our fellow Citizen JAMES ROSS of Pittsburgh, and believing him to be eminently calculated to promote and secure the publick prosperity, will endeavour by all honorable means in our power to procure his Election to the Governmental Chair of the Commonwealh.

5. Resolved, That Col. Richard Thomas, and Abraham Baily, Isaac Darlington, Esq. John Jacobs and William Hemphill, Esq. be a committee to correspond with other committees which have been or may be appointed in the counties of this state on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in such of the Newspapers of this Commonwealth as are friendly to the Constitution, and may choose to publish the same.

FRANCIS GARDNER, Chairman,
JOHN MENOUGH, Sect'ry.

DELAWARE COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the federal and constitutional republicans of Delaware county, convened in pursuance of public notice, on Saturday, the 2d instant, at the Black Horse tavern, in the township of Middletown, to consider the propriety of recommending a person as a candidate for the office of governor at the ensuing election.

Doctor JONAS PRESTON was called to the chair, and JOHN THOMPSON was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were proposed for consideration, and finally adopted by a UNANIMOUS vote.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that JAMES ROSS, of Pittsburgh, is eminently qualified to fill the office of governor of this commonwealth; and that our fellow citizens are hereby requested to use every fair endeavor to promote his election.

Resolved, That William Graham, Hugh Lloyd, Nathan Newlin, John Thompson, Richard V. Lloyd, be a committee to correspond with our friends throughout the state, upon this interesting subject.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

JONAS PRESTON, Chairman.
JOHN THOMPSON, Sec'ry.
April 2, 1808.

SUPREME COURT.

The Judges direct the Spring Circuits for the Eastern District to be held as follows:

By the Chief Justice, in	
Chester County,	May 23
Delaware,	30
Montgomery,	June 6
Bucks,	13
Northampton,	20
Berks,	27
By Judge Smith, in	
Franklin County,	April 25
Adams,	May 2
Cumberland,	9
York,	16
Lancaster,	23
By Judge Yeates, in	
Wayne County,	June 6
Luzerne,	13
Lycoming,	20
Northumberland,	27
By Judge Brackenridge, in	
Dauphin County,	May 30
Mifflin,	June 6
Huntingdon,	13
Centre,	20

March term, 1808.

The Court direct the Fall Circuits to be held as follows, viz.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.	
Westmoreland,	Sept. 19
Armstrong,	26
Indiana,	October 3
Bedford,	10
JUDGE YEATES.	
Washington, continue 2 weeks,	Sept. 19
Greene,	Oct. 3
Fayette,	10
Somerset,	17
JUDGE SMITH.	
Mercer,	Sept. 19
Crawford,	Oct. 3
Erie,	10
Venango,	17
JUDGE BRACKENRIDGE.	
Butler, to continue 2 weeks,	Sept. 19
Beaver,	Oct. 3
Allegheny, to continue 2 weeks,	10

A court of Nisi Prius, to be held at Philadelphia, commencing Monday the 14th November, to continue four weeks, the first week for trials by jury, and the three last weeks for trials by special jury—immediately after which the term commences for the eastern district.

The court sits at Sunbury for the middle district, July 4th, and at Pittsburgh for the western district, September 9th, 1808.

April 8.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

AFTER a long and desperate struggle between the partizans of honesty and honor, and the minions of Jefferson and jacobinism, the former, fortunately for the cause of truth, have gained a complete victory, and the tools of France are overwhelmed by so great a load of disgrace that every moment of their future lives tho' spent in virtue, will scarcely be sufficient to remove the burthen which has been entailed on them by their bare faced dereliction of the principles of integrity; for the vain triumph they enjoyed in thwarting the wishes and baffling the views of virtuous politicians for a short period, they must for the future be content to writhe under the contemptuous neglect of every upright American. The long wished for letter of Champagny, has at length been extorted from a trembling party, the veil parts, that shaded the secrets of the cabinet, and a deluded people will now behold with awe the abyss, into which they had nearly been plunged, by a blind love or unmanly fear of a bloody tyrant; we in vain search for the reason of this long concealment of our relations with France; we in vain try to reconcile it with the principles of sound policy, in any government, much less that of our own, whose essence, whose proudest boast is, that people must know and judge for themselves; we in vain hunt for a colouring of common sense to sanction the *partial* mystery that involves some of our foreign connexions, and conviction must shortly flash upon the mind of the most obstinate, and the full fervor of justice, flowing through the channel of public opinion, will set the indelible stamp of disgrace on that system, which has so unfeelingly entailed the characteristic of pusillanimity on the American name; yes, pusillanimity, as may be proved from Champagny's letter, and which *could* be proved from the sentiments of all Europe—but I proudly trust that this characteristic will not last long, indeed I know it will change with a change of administration.—Pusillanimity! just heaven! that a country which produced the courage of '76, that a country which nourished with her milk, the infant navy, that beamed with such glory before Tripoli, should have so vile a reproach cast upon it by the insulting coxcombs of European governments! the blush of indignation must rise at the recital, but will the blush dissipate when we recur to the conduct, that has reduced us to this low grade of dishonor? no: the only method then, which we have to pursue, to appease our injured honor, is to remove those men, whose pernicious councils and want of energy, have reduced us thus low, and surely the American people can no longer hesitate, no matter of what denomination; if they read, they must be convinced—if they can feel, they must be stung to the quick. They have been more injured lately than they have ever been before, and will they be less prompt to assert their rights? As a colony without strength, American's turned, and paralyzed the force that oppressed them; as an extensive and strong nation, owning nearly a whole continent, will they submit to the insolent demands and encroachments of an upstart European, even tho' those demands may have been encouraged by the want of energy in our present rulers? I trust not—the people may be deceived, but I hope the deception will be temporary; the hocus pocus tricks of our government have been played long enough, on the deluded populace, they must, if common sense has not fled from our shore, discern how they have been abused, and the very moment when the constitution gives them the power, they will hurl from their seats, which they so badly filled, those men who now preside, and replace them with others who will be able to arrest our fall, and reinstate the union on that high ground of respectability, which by nature it was intended she should occupy; our next elections I hope will realize these anticipations, which must at this moment be fondly cherished in the bosom of every patriot—but until that period arrives, as almost one half of the people who have a vote, have very few means of getting information as to our public transactions, particularly since the late system of secrecy has been established, it will be the duty of every individual who possesses the information, to disseminate it as widely as possible, that the poorer class of citizens may be able to form their own opinions, and by the exercise of their judgment, counteract the poisonous influence of the numerous demagogues, who infest our country, and who too easily succeed in corrupting the minds of the people, when they suffer, as is too often the case, their passions to usurp the place of reason.

The first thing then that agitates the breasts of perhaps a majority of the American people, at this period, is a violent prejudice against the English and partiality for the French.—Now if it be asked whether this prejudice and partiality are merited, or excited by proper means; the answer is easy; in the first case, they are not merited; and in the second, they exist but by deception; and thus it appears—we will pass over the long canvassed and unsettled disputes between England and the U. States, about the right of search, and Pierce's death, which I presume is generally allowed to have been an accident, and come to transactions of a more recent date, on which the first point, "is the prejudice merited," may entirely turn; we will come to the attack on the Chesapeake, and the negociations subsequent thereto; this single circumstance is given by the French party as a sufficient ground to found the prejudice on; examine and it will appear futile: a British ship of war, demands deserters from an American frigate; the demand being refused, the English make an unjustifiable attack, and the Americans strike; this is a serious affair, a serious insult, and calls for explanation, and punishment; here is undoubtedly cause for prejudice, but until the explanation of the British government could be procured the prejudice ought to have been partial, ought to have been confined to the officer of the Leopard, or at furthest to the squadron off our coast; for the offence was so glaring an outrage on the laws of nations, so great a breach of common sense, on the side of the English, that our government, in the true dignity of liberality, ought to have taken it for granted, that the attack was the wild impulse of the moment, the act of the officer himself, unsanctioned by his country, unauthorised by his advices; the proper mode then of procedure was to have demanded an explanation of the British administration, and if this did not prove satisfactory, then a general prejudice would have been correct, nay, praiseworthy, in the breast of every American citizen; but unfortunately this proceeding has not been resorted to; however let us see the end—as soon as the slightest rumour of the affair reached England, long before any thing in the shape of official communication arrived in London, we find the British government expressing the utmost anxiety on the subject, and in the letters of one of its organs, secretary Canning, we behold the spirit of amity breathed in a style, much beyond the *form* of governmental intercourse; but as soon as an authentic detail of the transaction was received, we find the offending party instantly recalled, and not satisfied with this, an envoy of the first respectability was sent on this special mission to offer satisfaction, and to appease the offended rights of the American citizen—does this conduct offer a single foundation for prejudice, a single handle for abuse? I think not.—How this mission proved abortive will come under the second head, viz. that this "prejudice exists but by deception,"—first then—as soon as Baron, so disgracefully returned into the American roads, with his enraged officers, without swords* or epaulets, instead of demanding an explanation, a *proclamation* was issued, in a style tending to excite the fury of the people, and keep out the dictates of sober reflection; to prevent the public ferment from subsiding, the militia of Virginia was ordered out, the papers of Norfolk and Richmond teemed with general orders, and the press, not the field, groaned with the *military* labours of a hundred major Sturgeons! what end did these heroes answer? only one—to keep up the fury of the distant populace, by deceptive and artificial means—what did they do on the beach of Norfolk? nothing was spilt but ink, and nothing lost but the complexions of a few Richmond Cockneys—they returned to their homes ashamed, disgusted, under the full resolution never to be made tools of again, and never to shoulder a musket but for the *real* purpose of defending their country—however, they had played their part long enough to give a tone to the publick mind, which when it receives an impetus, cannot be immediately checked, but must have room to play, and time to correct its errors—this the leaders well know, and they were satisfied with the success of their plans—Mr. Rose at length arrives with full powers to propose satisfaction on the particular subject of the Chesapeake; after some correspondence with our secretary, in which Mr. Rose displays the most ardent desire to settle the thing amicably, mixed with surprize at the precipitate measures pursued by the U. States against England, he is informed that the affair of the Chesapeake cannot be canvassed separate from the old disputed claims; that without England yields in some other points, America will not accept of satisfaction for an insult, on which her present enmity is founded; this new complaint, without any shadow of connexion, is shuffled up in the pack of our former grievances, and we refuse to sever them; the proclamation, expressly issued in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, is to be made a kind of general instrument, and is not to be removed when the cause that gave rise to it vanishes! does this look like candid dealing? no—deception and other improper means are openly used to continue the prejudice against the English. Before turning to the Gallic side of the picture, it will hardly be necessary to touch, by way of conclusion to the first position, on the letter of Mr. Erskine; it will only be necessary to compare it with the laconic and impudent effusion of Mr. Champagny, to give it its proper weight in the public estimation; I will just mention that Mr. Erskine's letter treats the United States as if they were on an equality, and deserved the respect due to an independent power; they are there addressed in the style of argument, and reason and common justice are made the criterions of conclusion; what kind of a thing the production of Champagny is, we will shortly see.

We come now to examine the two points which respect ourselves and France, viz.—whether our partiality for her is merited, and whether it is not preserved by improper means.—As to the first part, we will omit some old transactions of M. Genet, the refusal of the French to liquidate certain debts when the Berceau was returned, &c. and come to some late circumstances, which affect us more seriously, and from their recency, can be properly and correctly estimated; in the first place then, the United States had strong grounds of complaint against her for her interference in our settlements with Spain; after 15 millions of dollars had been been drained from our young country, and withdrawn forever from the channels of American circulation, to purchase an immense tract of uncultivable territory, France was not satisfied; her voracious ministers demanded more money, before they would suffer their tool, the king of Spain, to adjust the differences existing between him and the United States, and what was denied with dignity under a federal administration, was meanly granted under the present; the money was sent to Paris, and in so doing a stain, of the blackest dye dropped on the page of American history; but lest this may be called an editorial tale, we will give our authority, and quote the story in the words of one of the first characters we have, and besides he is a democrat—Mr. Randolph, on the 7th of April observed "at that time (1808) I called upon "Mr. Madison, to obtain passports for a young "relation, whom I was about to send to Europe; until then I was on the most intimate "footing with this officer; in conversing with "him on the subject of our relations with "Spain, I was informed by him, that France "would not permit Spain to enter into any "stipulations for an adjustment of our differences with her, unless such stipulations were "accompanied by a sum of money from us, "which money was to go to France; that "France wanted money, and must have it; "we granted the money!" observe, Americans, "we granted the money!" John Randolph, on the floor of Congress, in the face of the world, declares, that France demanded money as a bribe, and we gave it! Yes, fellow citizens, the two millions which has so long disappeared from the American treasury, and which we once vainly hoped went for the purchase of the Floridas, thus followed the fifteen millions, to enrich the French coffers, and we received no consideration for it, except, perhaps the contemptuous smile of Talleyrand Perigord; here is a damning proof of French insolence and oppression, and as damning an instance of our own meanness and want of courage. We now come to a second glaring count in the list of Gallic insult; the decree of the 21st of November; when Napoleon's minister was called upon for an explanation, I think (je pense) said he, that it does not extend to the injury of the Americans! well, how long elapsed before the affair of the Horizon, a shipwrecked vessel, convinced the world that it pointed peculiarly against American commerce, and that if Bonaparte had power to enforce the decree, that American trade would be swept from the waters of the earth; but as much as they can do towards it they are doing; every vessel that either stops at a British port, or has been so unfortunate as to be boarded by an English ship, is condemned, without judge or jury, and the property destroyed; it becomes criminal to speak an English vessel, and American captains, must stop their ears, Ulysses like, to keep out of the sound of the British speaking trumpets! all our late treaties as regards our neutral commerce are forgotten, and the emperor of the Gauls orders M. Azuni, to compose a treatise, which he calls the law of nations and which attempts to prostrate all the doctrine of the greatest writers on this subject; Grotius, Puffendorf, and Vattel are there treated with contempt; this is written expressly to sanction the proceedings of the French government—but to proceed to the remaining outrages—from the oaths of the captains and some of the passengers it appears that three five American vessels were burnt at sea, by the French frigates, on the 1st of March; these vessels were the William, Eliza, and Brutus; a fourth vessel (the Pochahontas) was taken and about being burnt, but on reflection was spared by the French for the purpose of taking on board the crews of the other vessels which were burnt; a great deal of the property was however wantonly destroyed! Americans! pause! recur to history—and acknowledge this is the most glaring instance of brutal insolence, ever recorded. Is there any thing in all this that could sanction a partiality, so blindly displayed, to

* *It is said that some of the young officers, on board the Chesapeake, burst into tears of rage, when she struck, broke their swords, tore their epaulets from their shoulders, and threw them into the sea.*

wards France? Now for Mr. Champagny's precious morceau, which, tho' one of the last things coming to our knowledge, was one of first that existed, *in fact*.—This letter begins by stating some part of the conduct of England, and deduces from it that the United States have either declared war, or ought to do it, which in effect is the same thing to France!—What insolence! what impudence! Champagny knew well that no war had been declared, and that no war probably would be declared; his observation must therefore be looked upon as a command, a threat; and in this light, nothing more dictatorial has yet emanated from the palace of St. Cloud, to any of the petty powers, who are ready to lick the dust of Bonaparte's shoes—it is an insult, and the most callous coward must feel it. Champagny, after some more impudence, concludes, by observing that under this impression (war being declared) France will take no definitive measure against *American vessels, being in French ports—"she has ordered that they remain sequestered, until a decision be had thereon, according to the dispositions which have been expressed by the American government!!" So, if we don't declare war, all our vessels trading to French ports, under the sanction of the most solemn treaties, are to be burnt or condemned! It would be useless to comment on this. Every American, when informed of this conduct, will entertain a proper feeling, and say our partiality for France has been unmerited. A few words more on the second point, whether improper means have not been used to keep up this partiality, and I have done.—Champagny's letter is dated the 15th January, and immediately sent to the president; this letter was kept locked up in the cabinet and no communication made, until near the end of the session; in the mean time we hear constant calls for communications that may elucidate our situations with France, but all those calls were disregarded, and in the mean time we are entertained with the speeches of the ministerial orators, which contain—nothing but abuse of the English, and eulogy of the French; the people are kept in the dark, and amused with the idle tales of jacobinic spouters—Was this fair, was it liberal? no, it was downright deception, and the consequence was that we fraternized with a nation, who were wounding us in the tenderest part. But at length menace and fear have gained from our executive, what we should have procured from a liberal and impartial sentiment towards other nations---Some of the members, stimulated by honest motives and ashamed to gull the people any longer, resolved to have a disclosure of the whole; for this purpose five separate motions were made and negatived; but one mode was left; a member threatened to disclose what he knew, in spite of the injunction; this had the desired effect; the president gave the cue, and the votes being taken the 6th time, out of 78 who before voted in the negative, only one preserved his consistency, and stuck to the negative! However we have not got all yet, but we have got enough to convince us we have been deceived, and grossly misinformed as to France, and enough to produce a change in the sentiments of the people; if this change be produced, I shall glory in claiming sympathy with citizens whose minds cannot long be warped, even by the prejudices of politics; if they continue obstinate, I pray to my God that he will avert the judgment, which I fear this woeful blindness will draw upon us; the judgment I mean, is, the fair continent of America, being made a tributary to France.

"Such things have been."

JULIUS.

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* I take it there is something pretty *definitive* in burning three vessels!

Letter from Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, to Mr. Madison, communicated to Congress on the 30th ult. by the President.

Washington, February 23, 1808.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you the copies of certain orders of Council which his majesty has thought proper to issue in consequence of the hostile conduct of France towards the navigation and commerce of Great Britain and of neutral states.

His majesty has been induced hitherto to forbear recuring to measures of this nature by the expectation that the government of the neutral states, who have been the objects of the French decrees, would have been awakened to a just sense of what they owe to their interests and own rights, and would have interposed with effect, either to prevent the execution of the French decress, or to procure their abrogation.

But his majesty having been disappointed in this just expectation, and perceiving that the neutral nations, so far from opposing any effectual resistance, have submitted to whatever regulations France may have prescribed for giving effect to her decrees, can no longer refrain from having recourse to such measures as by retorting on the enemy the inconveniences and evils produced by his injustice and violence may afford the only remaining chance of putting an end to a system, the perseverance in which is not more injurious to his majesty's dominions than to nations not parties to the war between Great Britain and France.

The principle, upon which his majesty finds himself compelled to proceed, would justify a complete and unqualified retaliation on his part of the system announced and acted upon by France, in respect to his majesty's dominions: and his majesty might therefore, have declared in a state of blockade, all the costs and colonies of France and her allies. Such a measure, the maritime power of Great Britain would have enabled his majesty to enforce: nor would those nations, which have acquiesced, without effectual remonstrance, in the French decree of blockade, have derived any right from the perfect execution of a corresponding determination on the part of his majesty, to complain of his majesty's enforcing that measure, which the enemy has executed imperfectly, only from the want of means of execution.

His majesty however actuated by the same sentiments of moderation by which his majesty's conduct has been uniformly governed, has been desirous of alleviating, as much as possible, the inconveniences necessarily brought upon neutral nations by a state of things so unfavorable to the commercial intercourse of the world; and has therefore anxiously considered what modifications it would be practicable to apply to the principle upon which he is compelled to act, which would not, at the same time that they might afford relief to the pressure of the principle upon neutral or friendly nations, impede or enfeeble its operations upon the enemy.

In pursuance of this desire, the order of council, which, had it ended with the sixth paragraph, would have been more than a strict and justifiable retalliation for the French decree of November, 1806, proceeds, as you will observe, sir, to provide many material exceptions, which are calculated to qualify the operation of the order upon neutral nations in general, but which must be considered as most peculiarly favorable to the particular interest of the United States.

It will not escape you, sir, that by this order in council, thus modified and regulated, the direct intercourse of the United States with the colonies of the enemy is unrestrained; an indulgence which, when it is considered to be (as it really is) not only a mitigation of that principle of just reprisal upon which the order itself is framed, but a deviation in favor of the United States, from that ancient and established principle of maritime law, by which the intercourse with the colonies of an enemy in time of war is limited to the extent which that enemy was accustomed in time of peace to prescribe for it, and which, by reference to the conduct of France in time of peace, would amount to a complete interdiction, cannot fail to afford to the American government a proof of the amicable disposition of his majesty towards the United States.

You will observe, sir, that the transportation of the colonial produce of the enemy from the United States to Europe, instead of being entirely prohibited (which would have been the natural retaliation for the rigorous and universal prohibition of British produce and manufactures by France) is freely permitted to the ports of Great Britain, with the power of subsequently re-exporting it to any part of Europe, under certain restrictions.

The object of these regulations will be the establishment of such a protecting duty, as shall prevent the enemy from obtaining the produce of his own colonies at a cheaper rate than that of the colonies of Great Britain. In this duty is evident that America is no otherwise concerned than as being to make an advance to that amount for which it is in her own power amply to indemnify herself at the expence of the foreign consumer.

Another most important relaxation of the principles upon which his majesty's orders proceed is that which licences the importation of all flour and meal, and all grains, tobacco and other articles, the produce of the soil of America with the exception of cotton, through the ports of his majesty's dominions, into those of his enemies, without the payment of any duty on the transit. This is, I beg leave to observe, an instance in which his majesty has deprived his measure of its most efficacious and hurtful operation against the enemy, through motives of consideration for the interests of America. The reason why his majesty could not feel himself at liberty, consistent with what was necessary for the execution of his purpose.

I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the government of the United States to the contrast between the different modes in which his majesty's orders and those of Erance are carried into execution. By his majesty's, the utmost consideration is manifested for the interests of those nations whose commerce he is reluctantly compelled to impede, and ample time allowed for their becoming acquainted with the new regulations and conforming to them. Whereas France, without any previous notice, and without any interval, applies her orders to trade already entered upon in ignorance of any such orders, and subjects to condemnation ships, whose voyages, when commenced, were in strict conformity to all the regulations at that time promulgated by France.

Even with these and other modifications his majesty is not unaware that a measure extorted from him by the injustice of the enemy, must inevitably produce inconveniences to the neutral parties who are affected by its operation.

The right of his majesty to resort to retaliation cannot be questioned. The suffering occasioned to neutral parties is incidental, and not of his majesty's seeking.

In the exercise of this undoubted right his majesty has studiously endeavored to avoid aggravating unnecessarily the inconveniences suffered by the neutrals. And I am commanded by his majesty, especially, to represent to the government of the United States, the earnest desire of his majesty, to see the commerce of the world restored once more to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity; and his readiness to abandon the system which has been forced upon him, whenever the enemy shall retract the principles which have rendered it necessary; but his majesty entertains the conviction, upon which alone his present measures are founded, that it would be vain to hope for such a retraction, until the enemy has himself been made to feel a portion of the evils which he has endeavored to inflict upon others.

I have the honor to be with great consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. James Madison, Secretary of State.

NEW-YORK, *April* 11.

We learn by a gentleman just from Albany, that the legislature of this state was to adjourn this day; and that a bill had passed the Senate, (and would pass in the house) granting a loan from the state of 400,000 dolls. for the use of farmers and others, on mortgage, to make good their engagements during the embargo.

An express passed through this city yesterday from the Eastward. It is said he has dispatches for government from France.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 9.

Our letters from Washington state, that Congress have determined to close their session on the 25th of the present month. It is not understood, whether any act relative to the Embargo, or to our Foreign relations generally, will be agreed upon.

If nothing of this nature is adopted, the Embargo will necessarily continue until the next constitutional meeting of Congress, unless during the recess our concerns with Europe should assume an aspect to authorise the President to convene the National Legislature at an earlier period.

We understand, that letters from Washington, state, that both the English and French Ministers have given to our government strong assurances that they will each make representations to their courts in favor of a repeal or relaxation of the respective maritime decrees, which have operated so injuriously on the American commerce. We cannot state, upon what authority this interesting information is founded.

Considerable solicitude has for some time existed to learn the issue of the trial of Commodore Barron, at Norfolk. We understand that the documents and proceedings on this occasion, are so very voluminous as not to have yet been forwarded to the secretary of the navy.

By the arrival of the schr. Adaline, at Baltimore, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, a copy of a decree has been received, which was issued by General Ernouf, opening all the ports of Guadaloupe and its dependecencies to the entry of French and neutral vessels, laden with provisions, free from duty.

Sailed from New York on Tuesday morning for Bordeaux, by permission of Government, the ship Arcturus, capt. Main. We understand she has on board including passengers and crew, one hundred and ten souls.

The latest information from France states, that Bonaparte was on the eve of leaving Paris to head an army of 200,000 men for the purpose of penetrating Africa. It is said to be his purpose totally to subvert the governments of Algiers and the other Barbary states.

If this information be correct, we presume one of his leading views is to possess himself of the immense treasures which have been there hoarded up for centuries, which has been long since estimated at a hundred millions of dollars.—*Nat. Intel.*

Embargoed Fish.—It is ascertained there are at this moment in Boston, (says the Centinel nel of Saturday) two hundred thousand quintals of Fish—which must either be exported or destroyed before the hot weather sets in, or the health of the town will be exposed. This quantity of Fish, before the embargo laws passed, was worth 3 dollars per quintal. Thus, if the embargo is not speedily taken off, there will be a dead loss to the public of 600,000 dollars.

ALEXANDRIA, April 11.—Arrived, schr. Patsey, Curtis, from Savannah. On Friday last off Cape Henry, was boarded by the British frigate Milan, then at anchor, and informed in consequence of intercepted dispatches admiral Duckworth, with 6 sail, had gone in pursuit of a French fleet of equal number, that had got out of Rochfort, with 7000 troops on board, and had passed Guadaloupe *bound to New-Orleans.*

FROM LEGHORN.

BOSTON, April 7.—Letters just received from Leghorn, via Bordeaux, to the 15th Feb. give an account of the seizure of the Eliza, of this port, by a French privateer, after she had come to anchor, although she had not touched at an English port, or been spoken by a British cruizer.——capt. Linzee, of the ship Grace was under close arrest, not allowed any communication with his ship or crew nor could he obtain the privilege of having the American portion of his crew examined."

This is French justice—The consigness of these vessels were, however, in hopes of buying them off.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

NEW-YORK, April 13.—We learn by the schr. Experiment, in 17 days from St. Croix, that the island of Martinico, being in a state of starvation, had revolted; and that the inhabitants had solicited the English to take possession of the place; the English had afforded them a partial supply of provisions.—The island of Marigalantane had surrendered to two British frigates, where they found five millions lbs. of coffee, which was to go on board English vessels ordered there for the purpose of taking it away. Our informant adds, that the British islands were well supplied with flour, and that this article was daily arriving at St. Croix from Barbadoes, where, it was stated, not less than ten thousand bls. remained.

A letter from Trinidad, of the 12th ult. says "The Grenada brig arrived here a few days ago from off Guadaloupe, and brings intelligence, that the Rochfort squadron had got into Basseterre roads!!

A letter from Savannah, dated the 26th ult. says: "The Rochfort squadron has arrived at St. Augustine, and landed 15,000 troops!!

The Federal and Constitutional Republicans of Allegheny County,

are requested to meet in their respective townships, on as early a day as convenient, and at their usual place of township elections, to choose delegates to meet at a general conference, in Pittsburgh, at the house of SAMUEL PEEBLES, at 2 oclock on Saturday the 28th day of next month.

The object of this meeting is, that the *whole* county may be represented and consulted as to the candidates proper to be supported at the next general election, which, considering the situation of our country, and the offices to be filled, will be one of the most important that has occurred.

The distressing and alarming situation of our country is such, that something must be done, or we are all involved in absolute ruin. Every man feels and cries out against the present difficulties of the times. The *MERCHANT* justly complains, because, for the want of business, he loiters about, and views with melancholy and distress the total stagnation of every thing like trade and commerce. The *FARMER* justly complains, because the labour of the year has all been for nothing—the produce of his farm, the fruit of his honest industry, remains on his hands, for the want of a market. If he travels to town, through bad roads and stormy weather, he hears amongst the market-people a universal murmur against the distress of the times; his oats, hay, corn, wheat, flour, &c. are scarcely saleable, and the price they command does not compensate him for his labour. If he has lately purchased land, and an instalment of the purchase money is due thus spring, he cannot raise the money, and this does the farmer fall a sacrifice to the hardness of the times. The *MECHANICK* justly complains, for such is the scarcity of cash amongst his employers that he is hardly able to support his shop. The articles which he industriously manufactures for exportation must now remain on hand, for there is no market to which they can be sent. The *TRADER* and enterprising *ADVENTURER*, upon our waters, justly complain, because the trade and commerce of our rivers is extinct. The Mississippi no longer affords a high and ready market for the flour, whiskey, &c. of our country. All exportation is prohibited under severe penalties.

Thus is our country, *internally*, distressed and embarrassed by an embargo and non-importation laws, which are totally ruining its trade, commerce and manufactures. We have been injured and insulted too, by the powers of Europe, and as yet, without any satisfaction or reparation. These evils and distresses have been entirely brought about by the bad management of our public affairs. We have but one remedy—a change of men. It is therefore earnestly hoped that a prompt attention will be paid to this notice; and that the electors of Allegheny county will select men of political sagacity to discern, and integrity to practice, what may tend to the public welfare, and not to their own private interests and emoluments.

The inhabitants of the *Town* will meet *This Evening*, at Mr. Spencer's, at 7 o'clock.

Tuesday, April 26, 1808.

N. B. A Governor, a Member of Congress, a Senator, four Assemblymen, and a Commissioner, are to be chosen at the next general election.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 312, in the Town of Mercer, fronting on the Public Square and Strawberry alley, on which is erected and well finished, a good two story square log House. The situation is pleasant and well calculated for business, being directly in front of the public buildings, now erecting.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or John Findley, esquire, in Mercer. J. B. OLIVER.

April 25, 1808.

Strayed or Stolen from the subsciber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, a Bay HORSE, nine or ten years old, fourteen hands high, the off hind foot white, with some saddle marks.

JAMES CAVETT.

Frichman's mill.

April 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for building a Bridge across Chartiers creek, at the fording below Baldwin's mill, will be received at the Commissioners Office in Pittsburgh, until Monday the 6th of June next.

JAMES SAMPLE, JOHN DARRAGH, WM. M'CANDLESS, } Commissioners of Allegheny County.

April, 25 1808.

Mr. PIES's

RESPECTS to his friends and former patrons—He intends teaching Dancing another half quarter this season. For former patronage he is highly thankful, and hopes to deserve farther favours. His School will recommence on Wednesday morning the 27th April, 1808.

Pittsburgh, April 25, 1808.

P. S. No spectators will be admitted except parents or guardians of pupils.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

GENEVA GLASS, of all kinds,
Tanner's Oil, by the barrel,
Cyder, by do.
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Superfine Flour, by the barrel,
And a neat asssortment of CASTINGS just received.

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

S. H. DEARBORN'S

PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand

Cut and Hammered Nails

of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 1st of April next,

Two new Log Houses,

In Penn Street, between St. Clair Street and Cecil's alley. There are in each house, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, with a well lighted garret, and a good cellar. The situation is pleasant, being so convenient to the Allegheny river.

Also to be let forever, twenty-seven feet of ground adjoining the above mentioned houses, on the same street. For terms apply to the proprietors.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.
PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

FOR THE ACADEMY AT BUSTLETON.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

ON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN,

SECOND CLASS,

AND THE TICKETS SELLING RAPIDLY.

By Authority.

1	PRIZE of	10,000 dollars	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
9		1,000	9,000
20		500	10,000
24		300	7,200
50		200	10,000
75		100	7,500
154		50	7,700
165		40	6,600

3,000 Tickets at 28 dollars.

Prizes subject to 15 per cent. deduction, and payable in 30 days after the drawing is finished.

Part of the above Prizes to be stationary and arranged as follows, viz.

The whole Lottery to be drawn in six drawings, 500 tickets each day.

First drawn blank,		first day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	second day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	third day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fourth day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fifth day	1,000
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	sixth day	5,000
Last	ditto	ditto	2,000

The drawing will take place in March next, at the State House in Philadelphia, and be concluded in three weeks, as a great proportion of the tickets are already sold. Tickets and shares for sale by the subscriber at the rate of 28 dollars.

N. B. Orders for Tickets from any part of the continent, post paid, inclosing cash, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest information given of their success. Prizes in other Lotteries taken in payment. MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

No. 82, Chesnut Street.

SAMUEL SWIFT, *President of the Board of Managers.*

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale by *M'Candless & Cochran*, Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Balzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

WANTED,

At the *New Glass Works*, in Pittsburgh,

POT & PEARL ASHES,

For which a liberal Price will be given.

Also, Cash will be given for good clean

WOOD ASHES,

at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

March 7, 1808.

N. B. Three cents per pound will be given for broken Flint Glass, at the above Works.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1808.

To be Rented,

And immediate possession given,

A STORE ROOM, well shelved, with a small adjoining Room, and an excellent *CELLAR*, in an eligible situation for business. Enquire of

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

TICKETS

In the following Lotteries, are for sale by the subscriber, at his store in Front street, who will regularly receive the drawings, and where adventurers can know the fate of their Tickets.

In the *Trinity Church*—Highest prize 10,000 dollars.

Second Baptist Church—highest prize 8000 dollars.

Encouragement of useful Arts—highest prize 10,000 dollars, besides a large number of other prizes of 5000, 1000, 500, &c. and the tickets are now selling at 1 dollar and 50 cents.

These Lotteries will commence drawing in a short time, and the prizes regularly paid immediately after the drawing is finished.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1808.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now opening at the Old Stand in Front Street, near Mr. Eichbaum's Tavern, sign of the Indian Queen, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are a variety of Fancy Articles, as artificial flowers, plain and ornamented feathers, tiffany and paper fans, Italian silks, tamboured and plain lace sleeves, lace handkerchiefs and veils, white, black, and flesh coloured silk stockings, figured satin velvet ribbons for dresses, figured velvet waistcoating, silk and tinsel cords and tassels, chenille and other trimmings, figured soft satin ribbons, tortoise shell combs, gold and silver tinsel, epaulets, military plumes, &c. &c.

An elegant assortment of *Jewellery* and *Watches*.

A quantity of *Music*, by Pleyel, Hayden, Clements, and many other authors of the first eminence, for the piano forte, violin, violincello, flute and clarinet; piano forte, violin, clarinet, flute and fife tutors, violins of different prices, German flutes, clarinets and fifes, violin bows and bridges, tuning hammers, piano wire, and best Italian violin strings.

An assortment of *Looking Glasses*, with fashionable gilt and mahogany frames.

Paints, colours and dye stuffs.

Patent and Family Medicines.

Boulting Cloths.

A quantity of Scotch Herring by the box, &c. &c. &c.

All which he will sell on low terms for cash, or approved notes at 90 days.

He has on hand at his Lumber Yard, a quantity of well seasoned Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Poplar Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Staves, Lath, and other Lumber.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808. tf.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to Pittsburgh. Those wishing his assistance will please apply to him at Mr. Spencer's Inn.

March 21, 1808.